TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept.(p) 1985	Aug.(r) 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept.(p) 1985	Aug.(r) 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept.(p) 1985	Aug.(r) 1985	Sept. 1984
MINING	$462.51	$472.08	$506.40	40.5	42.0	40.0	$11.42	$11.24	$12.66
CONSTRUCTION	501.68	518.66	511.20	38.8	40.3	40.0	12.93	12.87	12.78
MANUFACTURING	369.08	363.53	352.08	39.9	39.6	40.1	9.25	9.18	8.78
Durable Goods	384.34	378.95	361.97	40.8	40.4	40.9	9.42	9.38	8.85
Nondurable Goods	327.75	323.36	325.18	37.5	37.6	37.9	8.74	8.60	8.58
TRADE	241.64	242.19	242.03	31.3	31.7	32.4	7.72	7.64	7.47
Wholesale Trade	373.97	363.82	381.54	37.1	37.2	38.5	10.08	9.78	9.91
Retail Trade	191.19	195.95	186.73	29.1	29.6	30.1	6.57	6.62	6.27
AVERAGE	326.55	326.52	327.41	35.0	35.3	35.9	9.33	9.25	9.12

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. (p) = preliminary. (r) = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept.(p) 1985	Aug.(r) 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept.(p) 1985	Aug.(r) 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept.(p) 1985	Aug.(r) 1985	Sept. 1984
MINING	$558.14	$587.48	$537.12	43.3	45.4	44.5	$12.89	$12.94	$12.07
Metal Mining	423.27	464.70	510.92	31.1	35.5	38.1	13.61	13.09	13.41
Bituminous Coal Mining	626.46	652.27	630.85	40.6	39.7	40.7	15.46	16.43	15.50
CONSTRUCTION	478.25	491.78	482.59	38.6	39.5	38.7	12.39	12.45	12.47
MANUFACTURING	385.69	382.70	362.29	40.9	40.8	39.9	9.43	9.38	9.08
Durable Goods	412.79	406.14	383.22	42.6	42.0	41.7	9.69	9.67	9.19
Primary Metal Industries	547.08	537.81	598.24	38.8	37.4	42.1	14.10	14.38	14.21
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	414.50	396.02	359.92	45.4	43.6	41.9	9.13	9.06	8.59
Transportation Equipment	497.87	506.86	434.98	42.3	43.1	39.4	11.77	11.76	11.04
Nondurable Goods	322.68	330.43	313.09	36.9	38.2	35.7	8.75	8.65	8.77
Food & Kindred Products	308.21	303.18	307.50	37.0	37.2	37.5	8.33	8.15	8.20
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	545.00	552.26	546.96	43.6	43.9	42.4	12.50	12.58	12.90
TRADE	221.54	221.96	224.02	30.1	30.7	31.2	7.36	7.23	7.18
Wholesale Trade	356.83	348.52	365.31	35.4	35.6	37.7	10.08	9.79	9.69
Retail Trade	180.69	183.67	181.66	28.5	29.2	29.3	6.34	6.29	6.20
Food Stores	231.03	233.77	231.95	30.2	30.8	30.4	7.65	7.59	7.63
Other Retail	186.24	184.93	175.51	29.1	29.4	29.9	6.40	6.29	5.87
AVERAGE	331.23	329.08	326.81	35.2	35.5	35.6	9.41	9.27	9.18

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. (p) = preliminary. (r) = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO	
	Forecast, Oct. '85	Preliminary Sept. '85	Final Aug. '85	Final Oct. '84	Final Sept. '85
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	10,522	10,832	9,222	10,108	10,406
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	6,194	6,849	6,678	5,915	6,070
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	16,716	17,681	15,900	16,023	16,476
Number of New Applications for Jobs	11,068	9,995	9,339	9,284	8,384
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	7,294	8,117	6,459	6,010	6,683
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,376	1,591	1,248	1,784	1,608
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	8,292	9,858	9,929	10,577	10,357
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	1.47	1.78	1.77	1.96	1.99
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$5,302,000	$5,121,354	$5,587,185	$5,180,786	$4,099,880

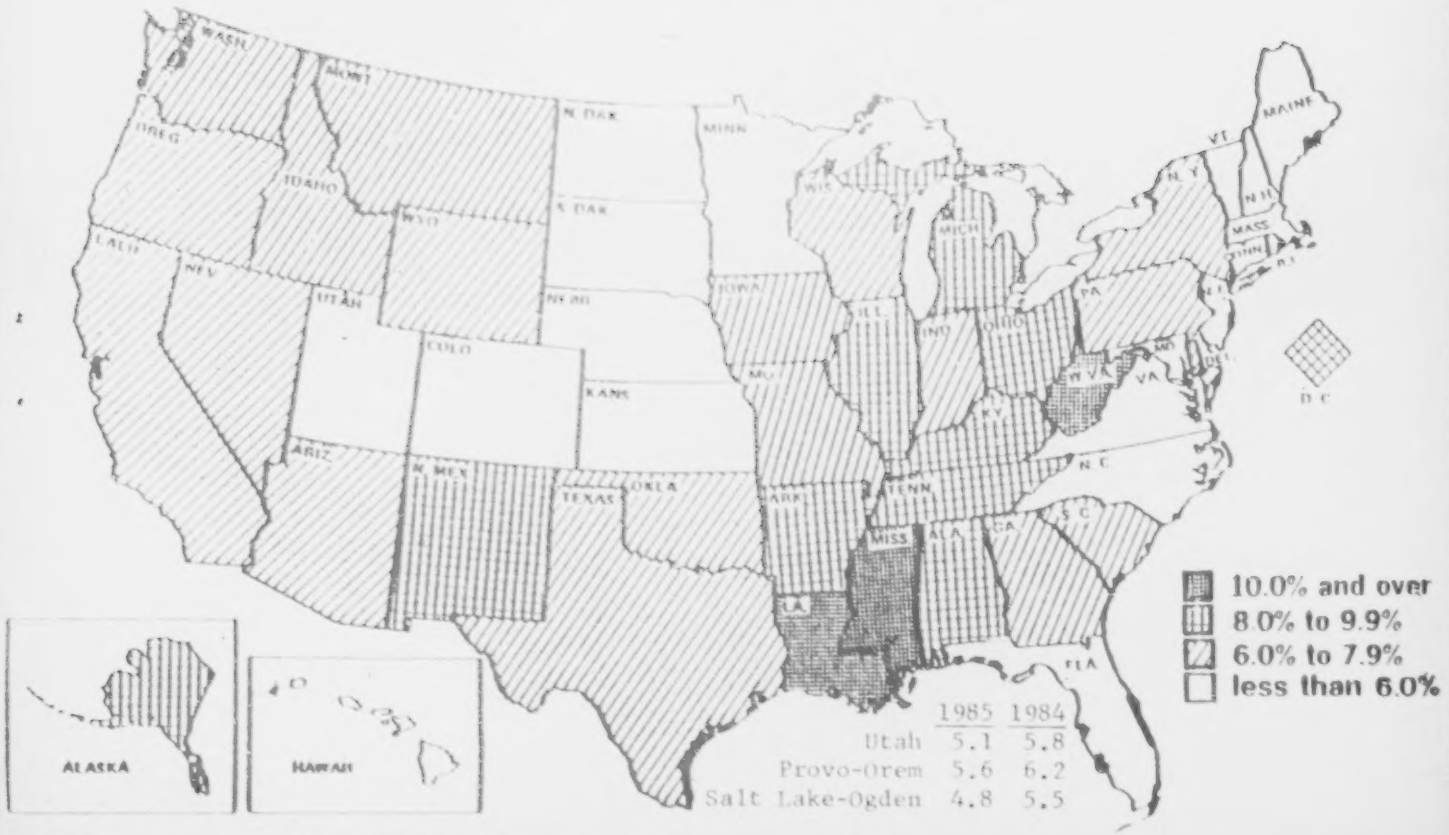
Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES
1967 = 100

Item	Index					% Change				
	Sept. '85	Aug. '85	July '85	June '85	Sept. '84	From Last Month	Sept. '84 to Sept. '85	Aug. '84 to Aug. '85	July '84 to July '85	June '84 to June '85
CONSUMER PRICES										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U')	324.5	323.5	322.8	322.3	314.5	0.3	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.7
Food and Beverages	302.1	301.8	301.6	301.4	296.4	0.1	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.4
Food at Home	295.6	295.9	296.2	296.0	293.4	−0.1	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.6
Housing	353.8	352.9	351.6	350.4	341.4	0.3	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.2
Rent Residential	267.7	266.6	265.0	263.6	252.4	0.4	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.1
Fuel and Other Util	400.5	398.9	399.9	399.4	397.0	0.3	0.9	0.9	1.5	2.4
Medical Care	408.3	406.6	404.0	401.7	383.1	0.4	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.3
Apparel and Upkeep	209.6	205.3	202.8	204.6	204.2	2.1	2.6	2.6	3.2	3.6
Transportation	319.7	320.7	321.8	321.8	313.7	−0.3	1.9	2.5	2.8	2.8
Gasoline	377.4	381.8	385.3	384.5	367.8	−1.2	2.6	4.3	4.2	2.6
Energy[2]	432.6	433.8	437.1	436.8	429.0	−0.3	0.8	1.5	2.1	1.9
PRODUCER PRICES										
ALL COMMODITIES	305.8	307.2	309.9	309.5	309.6	−0.5	−1.2	−1.2	−0.6	−0.6
Finished Goods	290.2	293.5	294.8	294.0	289.8	−1.1	0.1	0.6	1.3	1.0
Intermediate Materials	317.9	317.6	318.6	320.2	320.3	0.0	−0.7	−1.1	−0.7	−0.4
Crude Materials	292.4	295.5	303.7	305.5	326.7	−1.0	−10.5	−10.3	−8.2	−8.3

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.
[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Unemployment Rates by State, August 1985
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



	1985	1984
Utah	5.1	5.8
Provo-Orem	5.6	6.2
Salt Lake-Ogden	4.8	5.5

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

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OGDEN
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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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A. Barclay Gardner, Administrator

Larry K. Wardle, Director, Labor Market Information Services

Ray L. Sargent, Economist

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

NOVEMBER 1985 published December 1985

AN UNEXPECTED HIKE . . .

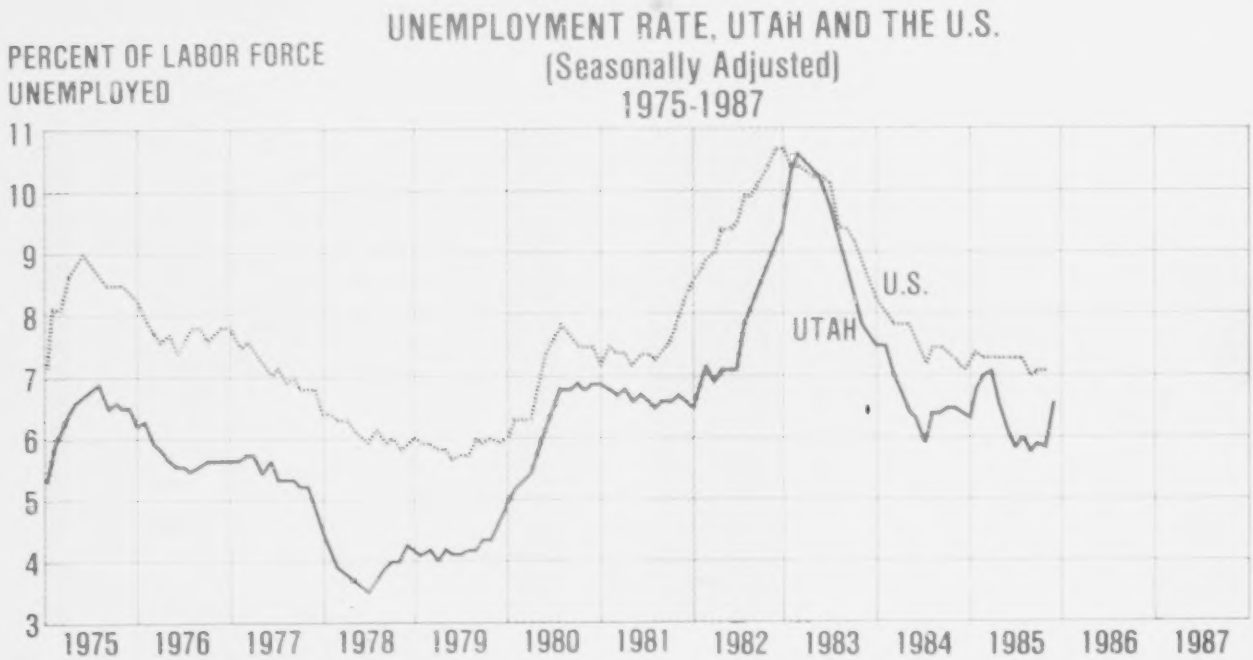
Utah's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate took an unexpected leap of eight-tenths of a percentage point in November when compared to the prior month's revised rate of 5.8 percent. For those of us who prefer an exact figure, the jobless rate has climbed to 6.6 percent. However, November's relatively high unemployment rate seems to be a statistical aberration. What may appear to be gloomy news for the holiday season (particularly since our unemployment rate has been hovering right around six percent for the past six months) can be mitigated by a number of factors.

WILL THE GRINCH STEAL CHRISTMAS?

Still, some people will ask those rhetorical questions. Should the fact that the State exhibited 52,400 unemployed individuals during November (up 7,300 from October) blight Utah's Christmas with the likelihood of an impending recession? Probably not. Although economic activity may appear

IN THIS ISSUE:

Feature: Job Service Assistance to the Utah Labor Exchange Function
Utah Population and Per Capita Income, by County and City, pg. 7



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

JOB SERVICE

sluggish in some areas (especially in comparison to last year's robust performance), nothing really implies a business bust — not even the jump in Utah's unemployment rate. Why not?

WINTER WONDERLAND

First of all, you might remember the nice "little" snowstorms that blanketed the Intermountain West a few weeks back. This unexpectedly harsh November weather (the wettest on record) resulted in a premature slow-down or stoppage of work in a number of industries. "Normally," inclement weather eases-in through the winter months and the seasonal adjustment factors (used to calculate unemployment levels) follow this trend. However, when the weather pulls an unexpected whammy, one month may take the strain of a temporarily higher unemployment rate. November 1985 appears to be a case in point. December's unemployment rate should settle down nearer the six percent range of the past half-year.

NONFARM JOBS PLOWING AWAY

Unlike the surprising jump in the unemployment rate, nonagricultural employment trudged along its steadily advancing trail. Between November 1984 and November 1985, nonfarm jobs increased 2.9 percent. Some may think that's nothing to write home about, but a 17,800 employment gain doesn't exactly put us in the recession league. Year-over growth in service sector jobs continued to take the lead by adding 8,100 jobs. Personal/business service employment increased a whopping 11.3 percent (4,700 positions). Furthermore, transportation equipment manufacturing (the defense industry) remained in its ascent mode. November to November employment growth in this sector registered at 9.0 percent (about 1,200 jobs). In addition, the coal mining industry continues to hold its own, expanding by 3.6 percent.

On the other hand, some industries continue to suffer employment declines. In spite of lower interest rates, 1985 building activity remains down from last year's record levels. This fact combined with the early snowstorms caused construction employment to drop slightly in the November 1984 to November 1985 time period. Primary metals manufacturing jobs are down by nearly one-fourth, and electric machinery/supplies manufacturing jobs have dropped nearly ten percent on a year-over basis. These drops reflect previous problems in the steel, copper, and electronics industries. In addition, a significant number of new "high-tech" lay-offs loom over Utah's economic horizon.

GOOD TIDINGS WE BRING TO YOU AND YOUR KIN

The Kennecott Minerals Corporation (KMC) recently brought a note of good cheer to the Utah economy with the announcement of the reopening of its Utah Copper Division. Kennecott maintains it may start rehiring as early as the spring of 1986 (depending on labor negotiations). The company expects to expand its work force to 2,100 upon completion of a $400 million modernization project in 1988.

WHEN THE GOING GETS TOUGH, DO THE TOUGH GO SHOPPING?

One of the big questions on everyone's mind this time of year appears to be how much fuel the holiday shopping season will pump into the economy. Some economists feel that the recent automobile buying spree may "bah humbug" the consumer's ability to fork out the bucks for a hefty Christmas. However, the U.S. Commerce Department reports that September 1985 year-to-date department store sales in the Salt Lake-Ogden area jumped 5.7 percent from figures for the same period last year. Moreover, September 1985 Salt Lake-Ogden sales increased three percent over the same month last year. Car industry incentives remained in effect during that particular month and department store spending increased in spite of high auto sales. This fact may indicate that consumer spending in the holiday season may still make retailers jolly. A recent Wharton Econometrics study indicates that about 25 percent of total yearly retail sales occur during the holiday season.

Not only does holiday buying add to the general cheer of the retail sector, it also brings additional seasonal jobs to the Utah economy. A 3,900 job increase in retail trade employment since September reflects this phenomenon. Last year, holiday spending (September to December) added about 6,400 retail jobs to Utah's total employment.

WRAPPING UP THE WHOLE PACKAGE . . .

What does it all mean? Although Utah's unemployment rate took a substantial climb during the month of November, bad weather may be blamed for much of the increase and the rate *does not* seem to signal an economic down-turn. The continued rise in the U.S. composite index of leading economic indicators suggests the national economy is headed for steady expansion. Utah's outlook appears similar, although several industries and counties may continue to suffer economic distress.

JOB SERVICE ASSISTANCE TO THE UTAH LABOR EXCHANGE FUNCTION

The transaction that occurs when a job seeker and an employer agree to sell and buy labor is the final function in the job market and is called labor exchange. Last year, labor was exchanged more than one-half million times in the Utah labor market.

The job market, made up of thousands of employers seeking labor, several hundred thousand employed persons, and tens of thousands of unemployed jobseekers, is dynamic in nature but not well defined or organized. As a result, both employers and jobseekers incur considerable expense and effort in their search for suitable workers and jobs. A jobseeker making unorganized mass personal and telephone contacts with employers, and an employer screening hundreds of applicants to fill a single job vacancy are examples of the market's inefficiencies. Job Service functions primarily to bring employers and jobseekers together in a more orderly process. Through use of both manual and computerized procedures, Job Service assists employers and jobseekers by matching job requirements with jobseeker qualifications and by arranging to bring selected jobseekers and employers together for hiring consideration. The following information gives some insight into assistance Job Service provided to facilitate the labor exchange function in Utah during 12 the month period ending June 30, 1985:

(1) Some 18,000 different employers listed 104,000 job openings while some 180,000 jobseekers registered for work.

(2) Over 77,000 of these openings were filled. Crude relationships for these activities, when compared to total job market activities, reflects the following:

(a) one out of every two (50%) employers in the state listed a job opening(s);
(b) one out of every five (20%) job openings in the state were listed with Job Service;
(c) one out of every four (25%) jobseekers in the state, and one out of every six, (17%) exchanges of labor, involved services of Job Service.

The job market is made up of job openings with many different job variables. One variable, job duration, occurs in response to the economic, seasonal, emergency and other labor needs of employers. Like the State's job market, openings listed with Job Service are varied by duration. Job openings listed by duration were: permanent jobs, 60 percent; temporary jobs, 17 percent; and short time/emergency jobs, 23 percent. By matching job duration needs of jobseekers to the duration needs of job openings (along with the other job and jobseeker requirements and qualifications) Job Service assisted in filling roughly three out of every four, or 74% of job openings listed. (See Table 1).

In addition to job matching and referral assistance, job seekers were also provided assistance in their efforts to exchange labor through their own efforts. Job search workshops and group sessions to develop written plans to secure employment were conducted under Job Service supervision. These programs, designed to produce orderly and meaningful strategies to locate employment and sell qualifications, were well received. Twenty-thousand jobseekers availed themselves to these supportive services. Other services to support the labor exchange process were provided as appropriate. For example, proficiency and aptitude tests were given to 24,000 jobseekers; over 8,200 jobseekers were determined eligible for the Targeted Job Tax Credit program, (this program allows employers a tax credit when they hire specified individuals); some 4,000 employers were granted tax credit certification under the TJTC program; about 14,000 non-job-ready jobseekers and jobseekers uncertain about career choices were provided employment counseling; over 1,500 jobseekers were enrolled in institutional training programs to develop or upgrade skills and to foster occupational changes; and more than 2,000 jobseekers filled employer subsidized on-the-job training opportunities.

Job Service also provided work tests to claimants receiving unemployment insurance benefits. Subsequently, more than 1,200 claimants were cited for improper application procedures and were referred to adjudicators for possible disqualification of benefits.

Moreover, a new procedure has been developed that selects jobseekers for possible job referral consideration based on their General Aptitude Test Battery (GATB) score. Research has found that persons with high aptitude scores perform better on complex jobs than persons with low scores. While the procedure is currently in a test phase it has the potential to aid jobseekers and employers in the match up process in a more efficient and more timely manner. This procedure, called Validity Generalization, was highlighted in the June 1985 issue of the Utah Labor Market Report.

In response to job listings by employers, Job Service matches of jobseeker qualifications to employer job requirements resulted in 289,000 job referrals. The average number of referrals per job opening was 2.8. For work of permanent duration the average number of referrals per opening was 3.7.

Over 180,000 different jobseekers registered with Job Service to fill the permanent, seasonal and short time job openings listed by employers. Jobseekers were comprised of new and reentrants to the labor force, and experienced (either employed or unemployed) workers and students. Over 85 percent of these jobseekers were unemployed. Roughly one out of every four jobseekers registered with Job Service filled one or more of the listed job openings, while half received one or more referrals. Table 2 lists the referral and job filling activities by jobseeker characteristic.

TABLE 1

UTAH JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED AND FILLED, BY JOB DURATION
JULY 1984 - JUNE 1985

	TOTAL	PERMANENT	TEMPORARY	SHORT TIME
JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED	104,000	62,700	17,320	23,980
JOB OPENINGS FILLED	77,360	40,650	14,000	22,710
FILLED RATE	74	65	81	95

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION (LMI) SERVICES

TABLE 2

REGISTERED JOBSEEKERS AT UTAH JOB SERVICE
BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, AND SERVICE RECEIVED
JULY 1984 to JUNE 1985

	DIFFERENT JOBSEEKERS			JOB OPENINGS
	TOTAL	REFERRED TO A JOB	PLACED	FILLED
TOTAL	180,000	97,700	46,500	77,360
FEMALE	77,000	42,100	18,550	26,800
YOUTH	50,850	29,600	15,200	20,600
VETERAN	20,600	12,050	6,150	14,350
MINORITY	19,900	11,400	6,022	11,250
UI CLAIMANT	32,000	15,000	6,600	10,050

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION (LMI) SERVICES

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Nov. 1985(f)	Nov. 1984	% Change	Oct. 1985(p)	Oct. 1984	% Change	Sept. 1985(r)	Sept. 1984	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	788,200	731,400	7.8	778,900	731,600	6.5	776,100	738,300	5.1
Employed	738,200	686,900	7.5	737,600	687,900	7.2	735,400	695,500	5.7
Unemployed	50,000	44,500	12.4	41,300	43,700	−5.5	40,700	42,800	−4.9
Percent of Labor Force	6.3	6.1	—	5.3	6.0	—	5.2	5.8	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	6.6	6.4	—	5.8	6.5	—	5.9	6.5	—
Labor Disputes	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Nov. 1985(f)	Nov. 1984	% Change	Oct. 1985(p)	Oct. 1984	% Change	Sept. 1985(r)	Sept. 1984	% Change
Total	638.4	620.6	2.9	635.3	616.4	3.1	633.2	613.8	3.2
Mining	8.7	11.8	−24.6	9.0	11.2	−19.7	9.2	11.8	−22.0
Metal Mining	1.6	3.3	−51.5	1.6	3.3	−51.5	1.6	3.3	−51.5
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.9	2.8	3.6	2.9	2.2	31.8	2.9	2.8	3.6
Other Mining & Quarrying	4.4	5.7	−22.8	4.5	5.8	−22.4	4.6	5.7	−19.3
Contract Construction	38.5	39.0	−1.2	39.5	40.3	−2.0	39.6	40.6	2.5
Manufacturing	96.3	96.5	−0.2	96.1	96.1	0.0	96.3	96.0	0.3
Durable Goods	67.4	68.5	1.6	67.4	68.4	−1.5	67.7	68.5	−1.2
Primary Metals	4.1	5.3	−22.6	4.1	5.3	−22.6	4.2	5.5	−23.6
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	21.4	21.5	−0.5	21.4	21.5	−0.5	21.3	21.4	−0.5
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	9.2	10.2	−9.8	9.1	10.1	−9.9	9.1	10.2	−10.8
Transportation Equipment	14.5	13.3	9.0	14.4	13.3	8.3	14.4	13.2	9.1
Other Durable Goods	18.4	18.0	2.2	18.6	18.2	2.2	18.7	18.2	2.7
Non-Durable Goods	28.9	28.0	3.2	28.7	27.6	4.0	28.6	27.6	3.6
Food & Kindred Products	9.5	9.1	4.4	9.4	9.0	4.4	9.4	9.0	4.4
Textile & Apparel Products	6.1	6.4	−4.7	6.0	6.3	−4.8	6.0	6.3	−4.8
Chemical & Petroleum Products	3.5	3.7	−5.4	3.5	3.7	−5.4	3.5	3.7	−5.4
Other Non-Durable Goods	9.8	8.8	11.4	9.8	8.6	13.9	9.7	8.5	14.1
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	36.7	36.5	0.5	36.6	36.5	0.3	37.0	36.8	0.5
Railroad Transportation	3.7	4.1	−9.8	3.7	4.0	−7.5	3.8	4.0	−5.0
Other Transportation	16.8	16.1	4.3	16.7	16.1	3.7	17.0	16.3	4.3
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	16.2	16.3	−0.6	16.2	16.3	−0.6	16.3	16.4	−0.6
Trade	153.2	147.4	3.9	150.0	144.0	4.2	149.9	143.7	4.3
Wholesale Trade	36.2	35.5	2.0	36.0	35.4	1.7	36.1	35.3	2.3
Retail Trade	117.0	111.9	4.4	114.0	108.7	4.9	113.9	108.4	5.1
Building Materials	5.4	5.6	−3.6	5.4	5.6	−3.6	5.5	5.5	0.0
Food Stores	20.3	19.1	6.3	20.1	18.9	6.3	20.0	18.7	7.0
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	14.0	13.1	6.9	14.1	13.2	6.8	14.1	13.3	6.0
Eating & Drinking Places	36.6	33.5	9.3	36.6	33.7	8.6	37.0	34.3	7.9
Other Retail	40.7	40.6	0.2	37.8	37.3	1.3	37.3	36.6	1.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	31.3	30.4	3.0	31.3	30.2	3.6	31.3	30.1	3.6
Services	133.3	125.2	6.5	133.6	124.9	7.0	133.8	124.9	7.1
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	9.1	8.7	4.6	9.3	9.1	2.2	9.7	9.4	3.2
Personal Business Services & Amusements	46.2	41.5	11.3	46.2	41.3	11.9	46.7	41.6	12.2
Medical & Other Health Services	33.4	32.6	2.5	33.4	32.2	3.7	33.4	32.1	4.0
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	31.6	30.3	4.3	31.6	30.3	4.3	30.9	29.6	4.4
Other Services	13.0	12.1	7.4	13.2	12.1	9.1	13.2	12.1	9.1
Government	140.0	133.8	4.6	139.1	133.2	4.4	136.1	129.8	4.9
Federal Government	39.3	37.2	5.6	39.4	37.4	5.3	39.8	37.8	5.3
U.S. Federal Defense	23.5	22.6	4.0	23.4	22.4	4.5	23.2	22.3	4.0
Other Federal Government	15.8	14.6	8.2	16.0	15.0	6.7	16.6	15.5	7.1
State Government	36.8	36.7	0.3	36.3	36.4	−0.3	33.7	33.1	1.8
State Education	20.4	20.8	−1.9	19.9	20.3	−2.0	17.2	17.2	0.0
Other State Government	16.4	15.9	3.1	16.4	16.1	1.9	16.5	16.0	3.1
Local Government	63.9	59.9	6.7	63.4	59.4	6.7	62.6	58.9	6.3
Local Education	40.5	38.2	6.0	39.8	37.4	6.4	37.5	35.7	5.0
Other Local Government	23.4	21.7	7.8	23.6	22.0	7.3	25.1	23.1	8.7
Labor–Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Nov. '85 (f)	Nov. '84	% Change	Oct. '85 (p)	Sept. '85 (r)	Aug. '85	July '85	June '85	May '85	Apr. '85	Mar. '85
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	788.9	732.1	7.8	776.1	766.2	753.0	741.1	731.5	729.6	734.9	740.1
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	736.5	685.2	7.5	731.0	721.2	710.4	696.8	689.2	685.2	687.3	687.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	52.4	46.9	11.7	45.1	45.0	42.6	44.3	42.3	44.4	47.6	52.8
Unemployment Rate	6.6	6.4	0.0	5.8	5.9	5.7	6.0	5.8	6.1	6.5	7.1
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[1]	631.8	613.4	3.0	629.2	626.0	624.0	621.6	622.1	622.0	620.4	619.4
Mining	8.9	12.0	—25.8	8.9	9.1	8.9	9.4	9.3	9.7	10.0	11.0
Contract Construction	36.2	35.8	1.1	36.2	35.9	36.7	35.7	35.6	36.3	36.4	35.2
Manufacturing	95.7	95.1	0.6	95.5	95.2	95.8	95.5	93.6	94.5	94.8	94.8
Durable Goods	67.0	67.3	—0.4	67.1	67.1	67.6	67.4	65.9	66.6	66.8	66.7
Nondurable Goods	28.7	27.8	3.2	28.4	28.1	28.2	28.1	27.7	27.9	28.0	28.1
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	36.8	36.8	0.0	36.4	36.5	36.4	36.3	36.3	36.5	36.7	36.9
Trade	149.7	144.1	3.9	149.2	148.6	148.7	148.8	148.3	147.1	146.9	146.3
Wholesale	36.0	35.0	2.9	35.9	35.8	36.0	35.9	35.6	35.5	35.4	35.5
Retail	113.7	109.1	4.2	113.3	112.8	112.7	112.9	112.7	111.6	111.5	110.8
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	31.4	30.1	4.3	31.4	31.2	31.2	31.0	30.8	30.9	30.7	30.6
Services	133.6	124.6	7.2	132.5	132.0	131.2	130.8	130.3	129.3	127.6	128.8
Government	139.5	134.9	3.4	139.1	137.5	135.1	134.1	137.9	137.7	137.3	135.8
Federal	40.2	38.3	5.0	40.0	39.7	38.9	38.4	39.0	39.2	39.2	38.4
State	35.8	35.7	0.3	35.7	35.7	35.3	35.4	36.0	36.0	36.2	35.9
Local	63.5	60.9	4.3	63.4	62.1	60.9	60.3	62.9	62.5	61.9	61.5

[1] Includes full and part-time jobs held by individuals, including multiple jobs held by the same person. Job figures are by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Oct. 1985(p)	% Change from Oct. '84	% Distribution	Oct. 1985(p)	% Change from Oct. '84	% Distribution	Oct. 1985(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	366.5	1.3	100.0	268.8	5.6	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	8.4	—20.8	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.2	7.1	78.9
Contract Construction	35.8	—3.0	9.8	3.7	8.6	1.4	29.9	75.7
Manufacturing	66.2	0.2	18.1	29.9	—0.3	11.1	63.8	66.4
Durable Goods	49.0	—7.4	13.4	18.4	—0.5	6.8	44.2	65.6
Nondurable Goods	17.2	6.8	4.7	11.5	0.0	4.3	19.6	68.3
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	25.9	1.2	7.1	10.7	—1.8	4.0	24.8	67.8
Total Trade	79.0	3.5	21.6	71.0	4.9	26.4	133.2	88.8
Wholesale Trade	26.5	0.4	7.2	9.5	5.6	3.5	30.4	84.4
Retail Trade	52.5	4.8	14.3	61.5	4.9	22.9	102.8	90.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	11.8	—0.8	3.2	19.5	6.6	7.3	24.4	78.0
Services	63.6	3.6	17.4	70.0	10.2	26.0	100.3	75.1
Total Government	75.7	3.7	20.7	63.4	5.3	23.6	NA	NA
Federal Government	25.2	6.8	6.9	14.2	2.9	5.3	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	16.7	5.7	4.6	6.7	1.5	2.5	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	8.5	9.0	2.3	7.5	4.2	2.8	NA	NA
State Government	18.3	2.8	5.0	18.0	—3.2	6.7	NA	NA
State Education	11.4	0.0	3.1	8.5	—4.5	3.2	NA	NA
Other State Government	6.9	7.8	1.9	9.5	—2.1	3.5	NA	NA
Local Government	32.2	1.9	8.8	31.2	12.2	11.6	NA	NA
Local Education	15.9	—2.5	4.3	23.9	13.3	8.9	NA	NA
Other Local Government	16.3	5.8	4.4	7.3	10.6	2.7	NA	NA

p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	Nov. '85(f)	Nov. '84	% Chg.	Oct. '85(p)	Sept. '85(r)	Nov. '85(f)	Nov. '84	% Chg.	Oct. '85(p)	Sept. '85(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	508.6	471.0	8.0	499.9	496.0	102.4	93.5	9.5	100.6	98.7
Employed	478.9	444.8	7.7	475.2	471.1	95.3	87.6	8.8	95.0	93.2
Unemployed	29.7	26.2	13.4	24.7	24.9	7.1	5.9	20.3	5.6	5.5
Percent of Labor Force	5.8	5.6	0.0	4.9	5.0	6.9	6.3	0.0	5.6	5.6
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	442.4	428.7	3.2	438.6	437.2	74.4	71.5	4.1	74.1	72.8
Mining	1.9	3.5	—45.7	1.9	1.9	0.1	0.2	—50.0	0.1	0.1
Contract Construction	25.8	25.5	1.2	26.3	25.9	3.7	3.6	2.8	3.7	3.7
Manufacturing	65.0	64.5	0.8	64.8	65.0	12.6	12.5	0.8	12.6	12.5
Durable Goods	47.4	47.5	—0.2	47.4	47.7	9.3	9.3	0.0	9.3	9.2
Nondurable Goods	17.6	17.0	3.5	17.4	17.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.3
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	28.7	28.7	0.0	28.6	28.9	2.3	2.3	0.0	2.3	2.3
Total Trade	112.9	108.7	3.9	110.1	109.1	15.3	14.8	3.4	14.9	15.1
Wholesale Trade	31.2	30.3	3.0	31.0	31.0	1.6	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.7
Retail Trade	81.7	78.4	4.2	79.1	78.1	13.7	13.2	3.8	13.3	13.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	25.6	24.5	4.5	25.6	25.6	2.2	2.1	4.8	2.2	2.2
Services	90.9	84.7	7.3	90.7	91.5	25.2	23.5	7.2	25.2	23.9
Total Government	91.6	88.6	3.4	90.8	89.3	13.0	12.5	4.0	13.1	13.0

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.
[2] Provo — Orem is Utah County.
Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Preliminary and revised months, Employment and Earnings — Utah, prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Nov. '85(f)	Oct. '85(p)	Sept. '85(r)	Nov. '84	Nov. '85(f)	Nov. '84	% Change	Nov. '85(f)	Nov. '84	% Change
State Total	6.3	5.3	5.2	6.1	788,200	731,400	7.8	638,400	619,890	3.0
Bear River	5.5	3.6	3.7	5.6	52,310	48,800	7.2	37,100	36,010	3.0
Box Elder	5.0	3.0	3.7	4.5	19,910	18,620	6.9	13,630	13,250	2.9
Cache	5.9	4.0	3.8	6.3	31,590	29,400	7.4	23,110	22,400	3.2
Rich	1.4	5.0	2.2	3.1	810	780	3.8	360	360	0.0
Wasatch Front	5.9	5.0	5.1	5.6	521,810	483,150	8.0	454,000	440,080	3.2
North	4.5	4.0	4.1	5.1	162,620	152,080	6.9	111,190	107,090	3.8
Davis	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.8	80,260	76,360	5.1	52,010	50,040	3.9
Morgan	6.5	5.5	5.7	6.0	2,310	2,140	7.9	970	950	2.1
Weber	5.0	4.4	4.6	6.5	80,050	73,580	8.8	58,210	56,100	3.8
South	6.5	5.4	5.5	5.8	359,190	331,070	8.5	342,810	332,990	2.9
Salt Lake	6.5	5.4	5.5	5.8	348,310	321,020	8.5	332,180	322,600	3.0
Tooele	7.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	10,880	10,050	8.3	10,630	10,390	2.3
Mountainlands	7.2	5.9	5.7	6.5	114,810	105,000	9.3	81,850	78,900	3.7
Summit	7.4	7.9	5.3	6.7	9,260	8,600	7.7	5,490	5,370	2.2
Utah	7.0	5.5	5.5	6.3	102,400	93,510	9.5	74,290	71,490	3.9
Wasatch	15.0	12.3	11.1	12.8	3,150	2,890	9.0	2,070	2,040	1.5
Central	9.4	7.8	6.6	8.3	28,080	26,460	6.1	16,350	16,240	0.7
Juab	18.7	13.1	9.5	19.5	2,080	2,040	2.0	1,390	1,390	0.0
Millard	6.5	6.2	4.4	6.2	9,280	8,320	11.5	5,380	5,090	5.7
Piute	4.0	8.0	6.0	11.9	400	450	—11.1	200	210	—4.8
Sanpete	14.4	12.2	11.2	9.3	6,900	6,720	2.7	3,770	4,050	—6.9
Sevier	6.9	4.7	4.2	6.4	8,540	8,040	6.2	5,200	5,100	2.0
Wayne	6.3	7.0	6.5	10.1	880	890	—1.1	410	400	2.5
Southwestern	6.6	5.3	5.0	6.7	29,160	26,850	8.6	19,410	18,740	3.6
Beaver	5.8	6.6	5.4	5.5	2,630	2,380	10.5	1,530	1,470	4.1
Garfield	12.9	6.3	5.5	13.7	1,770	1,700	4.1	1,230	1,210	1.7
Iron	6.9	5.7	5.5	7.1	9,140	8,550	6.9	6,570	6,400	2.7
Kane	9.9	6.0	5.0	11.6	1,850	1,720	7.6	1,080	1,030	4.9
Washington	5.3	4.5	4.6	5.1	13,770	12,500	10.2	9,000	8,630	4.3
Uintah Basin	7.9	7.1	6.4	7.9	18,680	18,420	1.4	12,700	13,100	—3.1
Daggett	1.9	2.3	1.8	1.0	420	380	10.5	260	250	4.0
Duchesne	8.6	8.2	8.3	9.5	6,960	6,810	2.2	4,270	4,310	—0.9
Uintah	7.7	6.7	5.4	7.1	11,300	11,230	0.6	8,170	8,540	—4.3
Southeastern	9.1	8.6	8.1	10.9	23,370	22,720	2.9	16,970	16,820	0.9
Carbon	7.5	7.9	8.5	10.1	10,040	9,740	3.1	7,770	7,620	2.0
Emery	9.8	8.0	7.3	11.6	5,840	5,700	2.5	3,840	3,770	1.9
Grand	13.6	11.6	9.2	15.3	3,010	2,980	1.0	2,170	2,210	—1.8
San Juan	8.5	9.1	7.7	8.8	4,480	4,300	4.2	3,190	3,220	—0.9

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct.(p) 1985	Sept.(r) 1985	Oct. 1984	Oct.(p) 1985	Sept.(r) 1985	Oct. 1984	Oct.(p) 1985	Sept.(r) 1985	Oct. 1984
MINING	$476.76	$491.40	$503.05	41.1	42.0	40.7	$11.60	$11.70	$12.36
CONSTRUCTION	505.76	512.07	508.16	37.8	39.0	39.7	13.38	13.13	12.80
MANUFACTURING	367.21	368.95	349.46	39.4	39.8	40.4	9.32	9.27	8.65
Durable Goods	376.99	383.39	359.68	39.6	40.7	41.2	9.52	9.42	8.73
Nondurable Goods	340.17	328.99	321.72	38.7	37.3	38.3	8.79	8.82	8.40
TRADE	240.98	241.49	232.25	31.5	31.2	31.3	7.65	7.74	7.42
Wholesale Trade	369.00	372.96	358.19	37.5	37.0	36.7	9.84	10.08	9.76
Retail Trade	192.72	191.69	183.67	29.2	29.0	29.2	6.60	6.61	6.29
AVERAGE	323.75	327.01	322.85	34.7	34.9	35.4	9.33	9.37	9.12

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay.
Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct.(p) 1985	Sept.(r) 1985	Oct. 1984	Oct.(p) 1985	Sept.(r) 1985	Oct. 1984	Oct.(p) 1985	Sept.(r) 1985	Oct. 1984
MINING	$622.79	$555.05	$532.82	49.0	42.5	44.7	$12.71	$13.06	$11.92
Metal Mining	449.27	406.79	535.08	34.8	31.1	39.2	12.91	13.08	13.65
Bituminous Coal Mining	708.21	624.55	603.86	43.0	38.6	37.6	16.47	16.18	16.06
CONSTRUCTION	471.75	478.37	476.01	37.5	38.3	38.7	12.58	12.49	12.30
MANUFACTURING	380.43	383.94	359.10	40.3	40.5	39.9	9.44	9.48	9.00
Durable Goods	404.21	414.50	377.48	41.5	42.6	41.3	9.74	9.73	9.14
Primary Metal Industries	523.55	564.60	546.23	37.0	38.2	39.9	14.15	14.78	13.69
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	392.69	415.42	357.83	43.2	45.5	41.9	9.09	9.13	8.54
Transportation Equipment	529.48	497.87	472.47	43.4	42.3	41.3	12.20	11.77	11.44
Nondurable Goods	327.50	313.80	312.91	37.6	35.7	36.3	8.71	8.79	8.62
Food & Kindred Products	326.33	310.34	305.47	39.7	37.3	37.9	8.22	8.32	8.06
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	583.08	545.65	554.27	45.2	43.1	43.0	12.90	12.66	12.89
TRADE	218.70	221.54	218.27	30.0	30.1	30.4	7.29	7.36	7.18
Wholesale Trade	352.00	355.77	348.37	35.7	35.4	36.1	9.86	10.05	9.65
Retail Trade	179.42	181.26	178.46	28.3	28.5	28.6	6.34	6.36	6.24
Food Stores	234.38	231.03	224.73	30.4	30.2	29.3	7.71	7.65	7.67
Other Retail	185.18	183.97	173.74	28.8	28.7	29.2	6.43	6.41	5.95
AVERAGE	324.68	330.88	321.87	34.8	35.2	35.1	9.33	9.40	9.17

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay.
Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO	
	Forecast Nov. '85	Preliminary Oct. '85	Final Sept. '85	Final Nov. '84	Final Oct. '85
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	7,419	9,468	10,832	7,921	10,108
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	6,298	6,838	6,849	5,448	5,915
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	13,717	16,306	17,681	13,369	16,023
Number of New Applications for Jobs	7,059	9,106	9,995	7,197	9,284
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	7,475	7,120	8,117	6,310	6,010
Initial Claims (Key Week)	4,486	1,376	1,591	1,875	1,784
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	11,463	8,292	9,858	12,287	10,577
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	2.02	1.47	1.78	2.27	1.96
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$5,551,000	$5,712,635	$5,121,354	$5,219,231	$5,180,786

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

1967 = 100

Item	Index					% Change			
	Oct. '85	Sept. '85	Aug. '85	July '85	Oct. '84	From Last Month	Oct. '84 to Oct. '85	Sept. '84 to Sept. '85	Aug. '84 to Aug. '85	July '84 to July '85
CONSUMER PRICES										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U')	325.5	324.5	323.5	322.8	315.3	0.3	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.6
Food and Beverages	302.5	302.1	301.8	301.6	296.6	0.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.1
Food at Home	295.3	295.6	295.9	296.2	293.4	—0.1	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.3
Housing	354.4	353.8	352.9	351.6	341.2	0.2	3.9	3.6	3.9	4.0
Rent Residential	269.9	267.7	266.6	265.0	253.8	0.8	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.1
Fuel and Other Util.	395.6	400.5	398.9	399.9	392.4	—1.2	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.5
Medical Care	410.5	408.3	406.6	404.0	385.5	0.5	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.2
Apparel and Upkeep	211.1	209.6	205.3	202.8	205.7	0.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.2
Transportation	320.9	319.7	320.7	321.8	315.5	0.4	1.7	1.9	2.5	2.8
Gasoline	374.2	377.4	381.8	385.3	370.3	—0.8	1.1	2.6	4.3	4.2
Energy[2]	427.1	432.6	433.8	437.1	426.7	—1.3	0.1	0.8	1.5	2.1
PRODUCER PRICES										
ALL COMMODITIES	308.0	305.8	307.2	309.9	309.4	0.7	—0.5	—1.2	—1.2	—0.6
Finished Goods	294.8	290.2	293.5	294.8	291.6	1.6	1.1	0.1	0.6	1.3
Intermediate Materials	317.8	317.9	317.8	318.6	319.9	0.0	—0.7	—0.7	—1.1	—0.7
Crude Materials	298.0	292.4	295.5	303.7	320.0	1.9	—6.9	—10.5	—10.3	—8.2

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.
[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

1984 POPULATION AND 1983 PER CAPITA INCOME ESTIMATES FOR UTAH'S COUNTIES AND SELECTED CITIES

	POPULATION APRIL 1980	POPULATION JULY 1984	PER CAPITA MONEY INCOME 1979	PER CAPITA MONEY INCOME 1983
TOTAL STATE	1,461,037	1,651,591	$ 6,305	$ 7,668
BEAVER	4,378	5,103	4,908	5,283
BOX ELDER	33,222	36,873	5,798	7,493
Brigham City	15,596	16,331	6,273	8,144
CACHE	57,176	64,776	5,401	6,620
Logan	26,844	28,766	5,552	6,756
CARBON	22,179	25,347	6,883	7,698
Price	9,086	10,178	7,056	8,124
DAGGETT	769	841	5,662	6,712
DAVIS	146,540	169,298	6,275	7,811
Bountiful	32,877	34,305	7,312	9,144
Clearfield	17,982	21,859	5,100	6,409
Layton	26,403	31,255	6,165	7,926
DUCHESNE	12,565	15,544	5,531	6,706
Roosevelt	3,842	5,005	6,323	7,377
EMERY	11,451	13,424	5,896	6,683
Castle Dale	1,910	2,282	6,349	7,053
GARFIELD	3,673	4,199	4,969	6,012
GRAND	8,241	8,018	6,495	7,106
Moab	5,333	5,091	6,093	7,721
IRON	17,349	19,762	5,158	5,881
Cedar City	10,972	12,333	5,601	6,268
JUAB	5,530	6,131	5,223	6,360
KANE	4,024	4,418	4,528	5,418
MILLARD	8,970	12,816	4,809	6,370
Delta	1,930	3,025	5,084	6,703
MORGAN	4,917	5,214	6,237	7,452
PIUTE	1,329	1,448	4,893	5,339
RICH	2,100	2,535	5,821	6,932
SALT LAKE	619,066	697,367	$ 7,013	$ 8,645
Murray	25,750	26,929	7,373	9,113
Salt Lake City	163,034	164,844	7,409	9,268
Sandy City	52,210	63,498	6,462	8,383
West Valley City	72,509	89,147	5,798	7,152
SAN JUAN	12,253	12,158	3,701	4,177
Blanding	3,118	3,234	4,185	4,824
SANPETE	14,620	16,808	4,531	5,087
Ephraim	2,810	3,030	4,191	4,844
SEVIER	14,727	16,041	5,481	6,563
Richfield	5,482	5,764	5,763	7,075
SUMMIT	10,198	12,627	8,454	10,218
Park City	2,823	3,924	12,738	15,718
TOOELE	26,033	28,740	6,458	8,086
Tooele	14,335	15,687	6,787	8,470
UINTAH	20,506	27,994	5,768	6,661
Vernal	7,177	9,712	6,862	7,736
UTAH	218,106	240,590	5,199	5,954
American Fork	13,545	15,056	5,307	5,984
Orem	52,399	60,884	5,311	6,078
Provo	74,111	74,138	4,814	5,587
Springville	12,101	13,664	5,611	6,459
WASATCH	8,523	9,746	5,466	6,412
Heber	4,362	4,807	5,068	5,913
WASHINGTON	26,065	33,053	4,869	5,663
St. George	13,146	16,546	5,406	6,260
WAYNE	1,911	2,096	4,675	4,997
WEBER	144,616	158,623	6,585	8,178
Ogden	64,407	68,183	6,539	8,147
Roy	19,694	22,485	6,554	8,240

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, tables to be published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25.

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UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
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Salt Lake City, Utah 84147 Phone (801) 533-2345

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138 West 990 South 84302
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644-5888

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446 North 1st West
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91 East Uranium Avenue
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NEPHI
Juab County Complex
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623-0801

OGDEN
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P.O. Box 9820 84409
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P.O. Box 1339 84603
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#330-5(5) 84066
722-2283

SALT LAKE CITY
1234 South Main Street
P.O. Box 11750 84147
533-2400

ST. GEORGE
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P.O. Box 70 84770
673-3588

TOOELE
7 South Main Street
P.O. Box 1269 84074
882-7700

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A. Barclay Gardner, Administrator

Larry K. Wardle, Director, Labor Market Information Services

Ray L. Sargent, Economist

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

CONGRESSIONAL 2
INFORM SERVICE-SRI 014401
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